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DEPARTMENT  
OF  
INDUSTRIES AND LABOUR

QUARTERLY  
BULLETIN

ELECTRICAL

INSPECTION

BRANCH



OCTOBER - 1958

RULE 70.06 - 046 - CANADIAN ELECTRICAL CODE

The above rule requires the installation of a busway or splitter box at all distribution centres where conductors larger than #6 AWG are used.

It will not be necessary to apply the above rule at points where one tap only is made provided it is apparent that no additional taps will be added in the future.

INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS FOR RECEPTACLES IN BASEMENT UTILITY ROOMS.

Numerous instances have been reported where standard convenience receptacles, provided for the supply of washing machines, etc., are located immediately adjacent to water taps. In such locations, the receptacles are subject to considerable splashing of water and should, therefore, be of a type suitable for such conditions.

In future, standard receptacles must be mounted at least three feet from taps in basement utility rooms. Otherwise, a weatherproof enclosure must be provided for the receptacle in order that it will not be adversely affected by the conditions encountered.

REVISIONS TO THE REGULATIONS.

Revised "Regulations Governing Interior and Farm Wiring" and "Regulations Governing Electrical Installations and Equipment in Oil Fields" are now available in pamphlet form.

In order to provide ample time for distribution of the revised regulations, inspections on the basis of the revisions will be deferred until January 1st, 1959, but subsequent to that date new installations must conform to the revised regulations.

A complete reprinting of the book "The Electrical Protection Act and Regulations Governing the Manufacture, Installation and Inspection of Electrical Equipment" is now under way and it is hoped will be completed by the end of this year.

OPEN CIRCUIT VOLTAGE LIMITATION OF RESIDENTIAL LIGHTING SYSTEMS.

A number of requests have been received regarding the installation of residential lighting systems with open circuit voltages of more than 300, and in some cases more than 1,000.

Installations of the above types are governed primarily by rules 30-104 and 30-116. The latter rule very specifi-

cally prohibits the installation in residences of any lighting system having an open-circuit voltage of more than 1,000 while the former permits the installation of systems having open-circuit voltages of more than 300 but less than 1,000 only if the equipment is so designed that the lamps may be inserted or removed without exposing any live parts.

### ADOPTION OF SEVENTH EDITION - CANADIAN ELECTRICAL CODE.

In the Quarterly Bulletin of April, 1958, reference was made to the postponement of the effective date of several of the rules in the seventh edition of the Canadian Electrical Code to January 1st, 1959. In the interests of uniformity, it is considered desirable to make the effective date of January 1st, 1959, apply to all of the rules in the seventh edition.

In view of the above, the seventh edition of the Canadian Electrical Code has been adopted with an effective date of January 1st, 1959, and with the following changes and additions:

Rule 18-014 is revised by adding the words "where necessary" immediately preceding the words "a wiring system".

New rules governing wiring in mobile homes and mobile home courts have been added. These are available in separate printed forms.

Table 5A, governing the installation of thermoplastic conductors in conduit, has been re-adopted with the deletion of the note specifying a limitation of size 4/0 conductors.

Under the seventh edition, thermoplastic insulated conductors in sizes larger than 4/0 may be installed in conduit but in such cases the conduit size will be governed by Table 5 of the Code.

As a matter of clarification, it is emphasized that the interpretation of 26-104 of the seventh edition is the same as that given previously, in the Quarterly Bulletin of July, 1954, for Rule 26-098 of the sixth edition.

This interpretation requires that all receptacles, with the exception of clock outlets, installed in kitchens, utility rooms, etc., be of the NEMA grounding type. A maximum of four such receptacles may be connected on one utility circuit.

### MANDATORY DATES FOR THE REPLACEMENT OF CERTIFICATES OF PROFICIENCY.

The exchange of existing certificates with certificates issued under the Electrical Protection Act has been proceed-

ing very satisfactorily and as of October 1958, a total of 765 certificates have been issued. Of the certificates processed 635 were issued on a replacement basis with the remainder issued to electricians having recently passed the Journeyman Electrician's examination. Included in the replacement certificates were 238 of the "P" type which are only issued to electricians in good standing who have provided satisfactory evidence that they require permits from the Provincial Inspection Branch on a continuing basis.

Electricians requiring permits from the Provincial Inspection Branch are reminded that the deadline for the replacement of their existing certificate with the "P" type is April 1st, 1959. Since permits will not be approved for electricians after this date unless they hold a "P" type of certificate it is suggested that those requiring such certificates forward their existing certificate for replacement as soon as possible in order to avoid delay and inconvenience in the future approval of permits.

Electricians requiring only the standard type of certificate, allowing the holder to work as an electrician but not allowing him to obtain permits from this department, may exchange their existing certificates at any time although possession of a certificate issued under the Electrical Protection Act will not become mandatory in these cases until April 1st, 1960.

#### DISTRIBUTION OF PERMIT APPLICATION FORMS.

Applications received for approval by the Provincial Inspection Branch indicate that in many cases property owners have been provided with permit forms by electrical contractors.

It is found that when permit applications obtained from other than one of the Inspection Offices are submitted for approval it is usually necessary to return the applications because of insufficient detail.

It is therefore suggested that, in the interests of the applicant, it would be advisable to refer such cases to one of the Inspection Offices where the necessary details may be outlined before the application is completed.